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ages, if any, defendant suffered by reason of the injunction. *Held*, that the decree was proper, and that it is clearly within the power of a court awarding and subsequently dissolving an injunction to decide whether or not damages be allowed. *West v. East Coast Cedar Co.* (C. C. A.), 113 Fed. 742. Citing *Russell v. Farley*, 105 U. S. 442; *Meyers v. Block*, 120 U. S. 214; *Coosaw Mining Co. v. Farmers' Mining Co.*, 51 Fed. 107.

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**DEEDS—STANDING TIMBER.**—An instrument in the form of a deed purporting to convey to named grantees, their heirs, and assigns, at a specified price per acre, "all the pine timber suitable for saw-mill purposes" on described lots of land, and providing that the balance due on each lot shall be paid when the lot is entered to cut the timber, is held, in *McRae v. Stillwell* (Ga.), 55 L. R. A. 513, to make it incumbent upon the grantees or their successors in title to cut and remove such timber from the lots within a reasonable time from the date of the conveyance; and it is held that on failure to do so their interest in the timber ceases.

With this case is a note discussing the authorities on conveyance of title to standing timber without conveying title to the land.

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**LIBEL—PRIVILEGE—NEWSPAPERS.**—In the absence of a statute, newspapers, as such, have no peculiar privilege, but are liable for what they publish in the same manner as the rest of the community. They may report the fact that a person has been arrested and held for examination, but they have no right to go further and assume the guilt of the person charged. *Billet v. Times-Democrat Pub. Co.* (La.), 32 S. E. 21. Citing *Newell Defam.*, p. 549; *Tresco v. Maddox*, 11 La. Ann. 206, 66 Am. Dec. 1898; *Usher v. Severance*, 20 Me. 9, 37 Am. Dec. 33. To the effect that neither reports made to police officers charging persons with crime, nor entries in books kept by detectives are judicial proceedings and therefore privileged, the court cites *Jastrzembski v. Marxhausen*, 120 Mich. 677; *McAllister v. Press Co.*, 76 Mich. 343, 15 Am. St. R. 318; *Fullerton v. Berthiaume* 6 Rap. Jud. Que. C. S. 342; 18 Am. and Eng. Enc. (2d ed.) 1051.

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**NEGLIGENCE—EVIDENCE—LIFE TABLES.**—Where the capacity of one to earn money has been totally destroyed or partially impaired by the negligent act of another so that the injured party is entitled to recover, the measure of damages is the loss which has occurred and will probably occur by reason of the injury.

Tables of life expectancy used by first-class companies are admissible to prove the probable duration of plaintiff's life. *Gulf &c. Ry. Co. v. Mangam* (Tex.), 67 S. W. 765. Citing *Ry. Co. v. Putnam*, 118 U. S. 554.

In the latter case, an instruction upon the measure of damages, that the defendant company was bound to give the plaintiff an annuity of the amount he had been damaged by the year, for a period equal to his expectation of life, was disapproved as overlooking the consideration that the effect of the injury might vary from year to year and might be either greater or less as time went on.

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**CRIMINAL LAW—CONFESSIONS—SWEAT-BOX.**—A prisoner, upon his arrest was placed in an apartment about five or six feet long by eight feet wide. It was